



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-94-182
Tuesday
20 September 1994**

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-182

CONTENTS

20 September 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Spokesman Denies Savimbi Visited Libya, Cuba [Lisbon Radio] 1

Chad

Mines, Power, Petroleum Minister Missing Since 17 Sep [PANA] 1
 Disappears With 600 Loyalists [Njamena Radio] 1

Gabon

Paris Negotiations: Plenary Session Postponed [Libreville Radio] 1

Rwanda

President Interviewed on Relations With France, U.S. [Paris International] 2
 List of 26 People Connected With Genocide Published [Brussels Radio] 2

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Minister Says Private Media Distort Meaning of Democracy [Addis Ababa International] 4

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Meets With Indian Delegation [Voice of the Somali Republic] 4

Sudan

Kenya's Moi Calls For Summit on Southern Conflict [Omdurman Radio] 4

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Reports Linking Delay in U.S. Aid to Help in Haiti Denied [SAPA] 5
 Political Parties 'Strongly Against' Involvement in Haiti [Johannesburg Radio] 5
 U.S. Request for Troops to Haiti Called 'Truly Alarming' [RAPPORT 18 Sep] 5
 Lawmakers Protest U.S. Blockade of Cuba Outside Embassy [SAPA] 6
 British Prime Minister Arrives in Cape Town [Johannesburg TV] 6
 Further on Major's Arrival [SAPA] 6
 Mandela Not To Attend Shaka Day Celebrations [Johannesburg TV] 7
 Zulu King Cancels Celebrations [SAPA] 7
 Deputy Defense Minister: 'Military Must Serve Democracy' [SAPA] 8
 Labor Party Disbands After 29 Years [SAPA 17 Sep] 8
 Finance Minister Pledges Strict Fiscal Discipline [Johannesburg TV] 9
 South African Press Review for 19 Sep [BUSINESS DAY 19 Sep, etc.] 9

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Communique Lists UNITA's Military Operations [Luanda Radio]	10
Further on Operations [Luanda Radio]	11
Army Accuses UNITA of 'Unprecedented' Military Offensive [Lisbon Radio]	11
Savimbi's Status To Be Discussed After Accord Signed [Paris International]	11
No Progress Noted at Lusaka Talks' Session [Luanda Radio]	11
UNITA Accused of 'Bad Faith' at Negotiating Table [Lisbon Radio]	12

Mozambique

Chissano Promulgates Laws; Fires, Appoints Officials [Maputo Radio]	12
Dhlakama: Renamo Will Contest Elections Without Conditions [Maputo Radio]	12

Zimbabwe

Mugabe, Ghana's Rawlings Pledge Economic Cooperation [SAPA]	12
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Benin

President Soglo To Execute Budget by Decree [Libreville Radio]	14
Budget 1994 To Be Implemented by Ordinance [Cotonou Radio]	14

Liberia

Faction Releases Eight More UN Observers [AFP]	14
--	----

Angola

UNITA Spokesman Denies Savimbi Visited Libya, Cuba

LD1809164094 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1100 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] According to the Luanda magazine IMPARTIAL FACTS, which is quoted by the magazine INFORMA AFRICA, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi recently visited China and Libya seeking political and military support. The magazine said that Savimbi tried to obtain military planes with their crews from Libya.

UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim has denied everything and added that UNITA has not changed its path.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] This report is false. It is what is called manipulation, aimed at disrupting the talks. I deny this report totally. It is not true and should be ignored.

[Unidentified correspondent] There are also reports that at the weekend an attack against UNITA MP Abel Chivukuvuku was planned in Luanda. Can you confirm this?

[Valentim] Well first, I cannot confirm it. But I must point out that no one can touch our members. I must point out no one can touch our members.

There will never be a UNITA D or UNITA B [as heard] etc, etc. We can tell UNITA members that they are safe, tell them to continue to believe in the party's line and direction as embodied by Dr. Savimbi, and tell them that they can feel protected by the national and international community. It is definitively the responsibility of the government to protect all UNITA supporters. [end recording]

Chad

Mines, Power, Petroleum Minister Missing Since 17 Sep

AB1909170694 Dakar PANA in English 1532 GMT
19 Sep 94

[Text] N'djamena, 19 Sept (PANA)—Chad's mines, power and petroleum minister, Col. Mahamat Garfa, has gone missing since Saturday night [17 September], it has been officially announced in N'djamena.

The Chadian minister of the interior and security, Abderamane Izzo, said in a statement that security forces were looking for Col. Garfa, who is reported to have slipped out of N'djamena Saturday night for an unknown destination.

No one knows the reasons for the disappearance nor the destination of Col. Garfa, who served as the Chadian Army chief of staff before taking the ministerial post.

Col. Mahamat Garfa comes from Biltine, the same area from where Chadian president, Col. Idriss Deby, hails from.

Disappears With 600 Loyalists

AB1909202594 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Today's news is obviously the disappearance without any traces of Mahamat Garfa, the minister of mines, energy, and petroleum. The minister, who is also the former chief of general staff, was not pleased with his dismissal from the juicy post of chief of general staff of the national Army. According to information, which is very difficult to confirm, he reportedly diverted over 1 billion CFA francs meant for the payment of general food allowances.

According to the interior minister, the departure of the minister of mines, energy, and petroleum reportedly took place in the night of 17 September and was preceded by the departure of some 600 loyalist soldiers. We will have more detailed information on the truth of the matter in the coming days.

Meanwhile, this incognito departure was at the center of discussions held at the 15 January Palace this morning by political parties, but the parties declined to give the slightest information on the discussions they held. According to the usual jargon, the political parties discussed Chad's political future.

Gabon

Paris Negotiations: Plenary Session Postponed

AB1509120994 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 14 Sep 94

[Text] The negotiations in Paris between the Gabonese Government and the opposition are continuing with the negotiators holding sessions in commissions. The plenary session, which was initially scheduled for this afternoon, has been postponed to 16 September. The talks are being held up basically over the issue of the formation of a government of national unity and the revision of the Constitution. Jean-Francois Ntoutoumemane, leader of the government delegation, speaks to Mohamed Youssouf Saliou on the proceedings.

[Begin recording] [Ntoutoumemane] The important thing, I believe, is that despite the obstacles we are facing, both sides have shown a firm willingness to overcome them. On the government side, the head of state is firmly determined because his watchwords have always been dialogue, tolerance, and peace. President Bongo is aware that without dialogue, tolerance, and peace no viable nation could exist, and the various groups of the Gabonese nation could not live in harmony. This is why he has made these three factors—dialogue, tolerance, and peace—the central points of his political philosophy ever since he has been in power. We have been trying here to apply this central philosophy, to

try to let each side reason and consider other people's views. When it comes to politics, especially when it comes to multiparty democracy, no one can claim monopoly over the truth because there are various forms of truth. [end recording]

Here is what Pierre-Louis Agondjo-Okawe, the opposition delegation leader, had to say about the proceedings. He is trying to calm matters. According to him, the opposition has not lost ground in the negotiations.

[Begin Agondjo-Okawe recording] Our demands have definitely been taken into consideration. I will give you some examples. We suggested the formation an interim government, and the others suggested the formation of a government of national unity because they rejected the idea of an interim government but we for our part rejected the idea of a government of national unity. We agreed to use the term, government for democracy. After all, what are seeking to establish? We want to establish democracy. In my view, the term interim government, which focuses more on the duration of the government, is less relevant than the new term which takes into account the fundamental idea of democracy and the establishment of democracy. Some people believe that by putting electoral issues on the agenda, we have abandoned the idea of electoral and political protests but these protests will be dealt with later. Therefore, those who did not take part in the negotiations should not have the impression that the opposition has come here to sell out the opposition's gains. [end recording]

Rwanda

President Interviewed on Relations With France, U.S.

LD1909211094 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Interview with Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu by Ghislaine Dupont; place and date not given—recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] ...to know if they are guilty of the attack against the late president, to know why the 10 Unamir [UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda] people were murdered when they wanted to investigate the causes of the accident the day after, why two weeks before the accident militia newspapers and other newspapers were announcing that the president would die. All this is important.

[Dupont] Mr. President, do you believe that the country can live normally if refugees refuse to return?

[Bizimungu] If refugees decide to go to Zaire, they can do so, it is their right. The duty, the responsibility of the Rwandan Government is to make sure that these people can return; its obligations do not go beyond that. We respect the right of people to settle where they want.

[Dupont] Don't people in exile represent a major risk?

[Bizimungu] They represent a risk when they are denied their rights. In the current situation, our government do not deny anyone the right to return in his or her country. Quite the contrary, my government keeps repeating that if Rwandans wish to return home they are welcome, we encourage them to do so.

[Dupont] At the beginning of August you said that you had a serious disagreement with France, but that you would be willing to turn a new page if France ceased its unfriendly attitude. Do you consider that the page has been turned now?

[Bizimungu] We never seized the initiative to provoke incidents with France, our attitude was always beyond reproach.

[Dupont] Are you still as critical of Operation Turquoise as you were in the past?

[Bizimungu] Thanks to Operation Turquoise, hundreds of people have been rescued, however more could have been achieved.

[Dupont] You are less critical than you were.

[Bizimungu] I say things as they were, they have rescued a few hundreds and help bury those who died of cholera.

[Dupont] Your country is experiencing a situation in which the economy, the whole infrastructure are entirely destroyed. From where are you expecting assistance? Would you rather have American or French assistance?

[Bizimungu] We welcome all assistance, from any side. Any cooperation is welcome. We do not have a preference.

[Dupont] Is a reversal of alliance conceivable? France and Rwanda have had a close relationship in the past 20 years, could this continue in the future?

[Bizimungu] I do not know what you mean when you say a close relationship. I would like to seize the opportunity to correct an ambiguity: Some people who are not properly informed believe that the kind of relationship existing between France and French-speaking countries in western Africa is similar to the one between Rwanda and France. In fact we never benefited from belonging to the CFA [African Financial Community] zone; we never had easy entrance to France, visas and so on. The relationship between Rwanda and France is of the same kind than the cooperation Rwanda has with Belgium, Germany, the United States, etc.

[Dupont] What are you expecting from Paris?

[Bizimungu] We are expecting an understanding for the Rwandan people and a possible assistance towards democracy and development.

List of 26 People Connected With Genocide Published

LD1509181294 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Should Rwandans be reconciled by agreeing a general amnesty, from which the perpetrators of the

genocide begun on 6 April last will benefit? To this question Rwandan Prime Minister Twagiramungu has emphatically replied no. Today, the coordinator of the Committee for the Respect of Human Rights and Democracy in Rwanda also issued a call for any idea of impunity, which would instill distrust between torturers and victims permanently, to be rejected [sentence as

heard]. A list of 26 names was made public. They are 26 people responsible for or party to attacks, including the widow of murdered President Habyarimana, who is currently taking refuge in Gabon, and Rwandans who are moving freely about in our country. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Minister Says Private Media Distort Meaning of Democracy

EA1909191994 Addis Ababa International Service in English 1630 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, said the current agenda of Ethiopia and its people is to strive for the consolidation of peace in all the neighboring countries. Speaking at a closing session of the annual meeting of Ethiopian ambassadors here in Addis Ababa, Foreign Minister Seyoum Mesfin said Ethiopia and its people worked for the prevalence of peace and stability in neighboring countries. Its tranquil life, he said was closely interlinked with that of the subregion.

Foreign Minister Seyoum Mesfin indicated that citizens working with the private press were wishfully distorting the meaning of democracy and human rights to meet their own aims as a result of which they failed to see what actually was in the process of the democratic change in the country.

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Meets With Indian Delegation

EA1909164594 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] The president of the Somali Republic, Mr. Ali Mahdi Muhammad, today received at his office senior Indian military officials from the Indian Ministry of Defense led by Brigadier-General (Oprerio). They have been on a fact-finding mission in Somalia. The reception was also attended by the commander of the Indian forces in Somalia, Brigadier-General (Moro Sagat) and other high-ranking military officials.

They discussed issues related to the general feeling regarding the presence of Indian troops in Somalia, the formation of a broad-based government, the role of nongovernmental organizations, and the role of regional organizations and administrations in boosting peace in Somalia went raised.

The president of the Somali Republic, Mr. Ali Mahdi Muhammad, said the Somali people were generally saddened by the death of Indian peacekeepers in Somalia and even more so by the death of Indian military doctors. He added that the unfortunate deaths of the Indians were the work of certain irresponsible people. He called on the Indian officials to convey his condolences to the Indian Government and to the bereaved families. The president hailed the role played by Indian troops in Somalia and said that the troops were held in high esteem by the Somali people. The president said the Somali people were happy with the presence of the Indian

troops in Somalia and requested their continued presence in the country until Somalia is able to stand on its own feet.

Speaking at the reception, the Indian military delegation thanked the Somali president for the warm welcome and for his support for the Indian troops. The head of the Indian delegation was presented with a gift by President Ali Mahdi.

Sudan

Kenya's Moi Calls For Summit on Southern Conflict

EA1709140794 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has declared that he has had contacts with the government and the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development [IGADD] states on holding a summit to discuss appropriate ways of ending the war in the south of the country. This was reported in this morning's edition of AL-INQADH AL-WATANI.

In a press statement, quoted by the REUTERS agency, Moi expressed his hope that the efforts of mediation being sponsored by the IGADD states between the government and the factions of the rebellion would continue. He called on all parties to work seriously toward achieving peace.

A Kenyan presidential spokesman stated that President Moi had held extensive consultations in the last two days with the government and the IGADD states on holding a meeting of the leaders of these states in Nairobi. He pointed out that the meeting was expected to be held on 19 September.

On the same subject, a government official in Kenya said that President Moi was determined to gather the heads of the IGADD states in a roundtable meeting that would discuss thorny questions, which the official specified as the right of self-determination and the Islamic Shari'ah, since they were two important matters for reaching a solution to the problem of the south of the country.

He did not rule out a meeting between Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, president of the Republic, and the rebel John Garang, to settle some pending issues which the previous rounds of negotiations had not succeeded resolving.

In Doha, Dr. Ghazi Salah al-Din, minister of state at the presidency of the Republic and leader of the government's delegation to the peace negotiations, affirmed that peace was now imminent in the country and that the peace movement within the country was proceeding continuously toward its ends. He said at a press conference he held there that the rebel movement had been completely eliminated and no longer existed. The movement was now made up of mere gangs. He renewed the government's rejection of self-determination and retreat from the Islamic Shari'ah.

Reports Linking Delay in U.S. Aid to Help in Haiti Denied

MB1609111494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0955 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Cape Town September 16 SAPA—News reports linking the postponement of the signing of a multi-million dollar agreement on United States aid to South Africa to the issue of Haiti were embarrassing and unfounded, the Ministry of Justice said in a statement on Friday [16 September].

The agreement, which was to have been signed by President Nelson Mandela and U.S. Ambassador Princeton Lyman at 9am [0700 GMT] on Friday, was put off for "technical" reasons, the ministry said.

News reports on Friday linked the postponement to comments from senior South African Government sources that it was unlikely South Africa would meet a request by U.S. President Bill Clinton for personnel to police Haiti in the wake of the looming U.S.-led invasion.

The ministry said in its statement that it had been negotiating with US AID for nearly three months for an aid package to assist in transforming justice in South Africa.

"These discussions, which culminated in an agreement about to be signed by the president and the U.S. ambassador, are not linked to any matter whatsoever."

The signing date was arrived at some time ago.

"The agreement stands and has not been cancelled. The reason for postponing the signing ceremony is a technical one. Arrangements are being made for signature to take place very soon."

At no stage did the issue of Haiti arise in any discussions relating to the aid packages or in the postponement of the signature, the ministry said.

Political Parties 'Strongly Against' Involvement in Haiti

MB1609114694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1108 GMT 16 Sep 94

[From the "Newsbrief" program]

[Text] President Nelson Mandela is said to be consulting with his two deputies and other interested parties on the request for troops to be sent to Haiti. Reports at this early stage indicate that troops will not be sent. Denzil Taylor compiled this report.

[Begin recording] [Taylor] The request to send troops to Haiti has taken the South African Government by surprise. Top defense sources have expressed absolute amazement at the request but at this early stage will go through the motions of giving it serious thought. Indications are that South Africa will not be sending troops. Requests earlier this year for the government to send troops to be sent to Rwanda also failed to materialize. South Africa's stand at the time was that it did not want to get involved in conflicts in any way but that it would

promote dialogue. The Lesotho crisis and South Africa's stand on nonmilitary involvement also tend to argue against troops being sent, but the government might not be alone. Political parties at Parliament have come out strongly against South Africa's involvement.

[Unidentified Pan Africanist Congress, PAC, member of Parliament] We should not be seen to be acting in such a manner that we are in fact undermining democracy. I think the role that South Africa played in solving the Lesotho crisis is a good example, and I think that is the model that we should follow, even in the Haitian question.

[Taylor] Supporting the PAC is the Freedom Front. Major General Tienie Groenewald says we have not even started solving our problems back home.

[Groenewald] Our soldiers would have to go and be deployed in a area which is completely strange to them and the chances of making mistakes are 100 percent. They will make mistakes and this ... this will be very bad for us, but lastly, I think it's also a matter of principle. South Africa has no, has no responsibility whatsoever for any other country outside our borders. We have enough problems internally. We have seen what's happening on the Rand at this stage. If we have to deploy people, let's deploy it in our own townships to keep peace, not in foreign countries on foreign adventures.

[Taylor] Even attempts by the United States to use aid to South Africa as a bargaining chip seemed to be failing. It was announced last night that a ceremony which would have been held today and at which President Nelson Mandela and his two deputies were to have accepted 32 million rand in U.S. aid had been canceled until further notice. The ceremony would have marked the first bilateral agreement between the U.S. and the South African Government.

[Democratic Party member of Parliament Colin Eglin] If the argument is that we want to reinstall democracy, then where does it end because there are many countries around the world with military dictatorships, so I think we should stay out of military involvement in a distant country like Haiti.

[Taylor] Colin Eglin of the Democratic Party, and I am Denzil Taylor at Parliament, Cape Town. [end recording]

U.S. Request for Troops to Haiti Called 'Truly Alarming'

MB1909131494 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 18 Sep 94 p 22

[From the "Commentary" column]

[Text] Reports that U.S. President Bill Clinton is urging the South African Government to send a military contingent to Haiti as part of an "international peace force" to help stabilize that small Caribbean country are truly alarming.

South Africa has nothing to lose and nothing to gain. Besides, in past instances of collaboration with the United States in its military escapades, South Africa has

always come out with dashed hopes. Just think of the Angolan adventure during the seventies when South Africa was encouraged to intervene militarily, and ended up having to face the consequences alone.

Besides, South Africa has, domestically, just closed a miserable military chapter with the dishonorable death of its "peace force." And the planning for the integration of the defense force is far from settled. There are big problems waiting here that will not be solved in Haiti, no matter what little prestige—if any—could be there for South Africa in a Caribbean adventure.

If the United States feels it is in its interest to bring down Haiti's miserable government, let this be its own business that it should sort out itself. The smokescreen of "international action" could benefit it, but it will not be to South Africa's advantage.

And South Africa, tired of military maneuvers after more than two decades, now must get its house in order—in itself an immeasurable task—before it interferes in other countries' affairs.

Lawmakers Protest U.S. Blockade of Cuba Outside Embassy

MB1609123694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1203 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Cape Town Sept 16 SAPA—About 50 people, among them MP's [members of Parliament] and senators, demonstrated outside the United States Embassy in Cape Town on Friday [16 September] against the 30-year-old U.S. blockade of Cuba.

The demonstrators, under the banner of the Friends of Cuba Society, handed a petition to the Embassy's first secretary, Mr. Walter Pflaumer. The petition said it was time for U.S. President Bill Clinton and his government to act in a statesmanlike manner by "using the current talks to end the blockade and normalise relations between your two countries." It said the blockade was a "gross violation of international law." The petition was handed over by focus chairperson, Father Michael Lapsley.

Among the parliamentarians present were MP's Mr. Raymond Suttner, chairperson of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, prof. Rob Davies, Mr. Brian Bunting and Senator Indres Naidoo. A police unit that wanted to videotape the proceedings were told by Mr. Suttner that its actions would be "intimidatory." The unit left after contacting its superiors.

British Prime Minister Arrives in Cape Town

MB2009063694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0530 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Arrival speech by British Prime Minister John Major at the D.F. Malan Airport in Cape Town—live]

[Text] Mr. Deputy President, Mr. Premier, ladies and gentlemen: I'd like to say firstly what a thrill it is to be here at last and how good it is to meet so many old friends. Only four years ago, when I became prime

minister, very few people would have predicted this moment—that in 1994 a British prime minister would set foot in a nonracial, democratic South Africa. And yet it has happened. Today we stand at the door of a new age for South Africa, a new age when, with faith and hope and courage, all things are possible.

Nora and I have long wanted to come here. We may not know South Africa, but we do know South Africans, as well as you Mr. Deputy President, President Mandela. Many other South Africans have been friends of ours and have visited Downing Street in recent years. These are friendships that Nora and I look forward to renewing with very great pleasure.

Your elections earlier this year evoked admiration, emotion, excitement, thousands of miles away in Britain and across the world. They opened a huge opportunity, not only for South Africa, but South Africa's friends. I'm not here alone today, but with a large group of those friends—the (?minister of Africa), Lynda Chalker, well known to many people in this country; and Tony Nelson, the minister of state at the Treasury; with captains of industry and finance; with the president of the Royal Society, Sir Michael Artier, one of our most eminent scientists; and Mr. Peter Newton, a leading educationist. And I have with me also five sporting ambassadors whose names will be familiar not only here, but throughout the whole of the sports-loving world—Sir Colin Cowdrey, Sir Bobby Charlton, Judy Simpson, Alec Stewart, and a recent visitor returning, Rob Andrew, whom I'm sure you will remember. This team represents only a small cross section of the interest which Britons and South Africans have in common.

I have the privilege later this morning of addressing your parliament. On that occasion, I shall be able to say that we're here to make a new beginning, here to make new friends, and here because, in so many areas of life, Britons and South Africans have a tremendous amount to offer one another. For the next three days, my party and I are going to spread ourselves across South Africa. We intend to make the best use of every single moment we have. There's work to be done, and we long to get on with it. Thank you for your welcome [applause].

Further on Major's Arrival

MB2009070694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0630 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Text] Cape Town Sept 20 SAPA—British Prime Minister Mr. John Major arrived in Cape Town on Tuesday [20 September] morning for a three-day visit to South Africa, the first by a British premier since 1960.

Mr. Major and his wife, Norma, were welcomed by Deputy Presidents Mr. Thabo Mbeki and Mr. F. W. de Klerk, Western Cape Premier Mr. Hernus Kriel as well as Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Aziz Pahad and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Alec Erwin.

Mr. Major is heading a delegation comprising about 15 of Britain's most distinguished businessmen, scientists and sports stars.

Included in his delegation is Overseas Development Minister Baroness Lynda Chalker, Treasury Minister Mr. Anthony Nelson, Rolls Royce Chairman Sir Ralph Robins and former World Cup footballer Sir Bobby Charlton.

Mr. Major said he was "delighted to be in South Africa at last."

"Today, we stand at the dawn of a new age for South Africa," Mr. Major said in a brief statement after his arrival.

He was due to meet President Nelson Mandela later in the day and to sign agreements on British aid, investment protection, and military cooperation.

He was also due to address a meeting of parliamentarians at the National Assembly, an honour usually reserved for visiting heads of state.

In making his address, Mr. Major will follow in the footsteps of a predecessor, Sir Harold Macmillan, whose "winds of change" speech in 1960 made his the most notable visit by a British premier to these shores.

On this occasion, however, with the transition to democracy complete, Mr. Major will be looking to consolidate ties with South Africa, a former colony.

In doing so, he will be competing with other European nations, notably France whose President Francois Mitterrand earlier this year became the first head of state to visit South Africa after the April elections.

Mr. Major is expected to provide details of a "special partnership" he wants to see developing between South Africa and Britain.

Mandela Not To Attend Shaka Day Celebrations

MB1909184894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] President Nelson Mandela will not attend Saturday's [24 September] Shaka Day celebrations following opposition from Zulu ranks. President Mandela made the announcement after talks today with King Goodwill Zwelithini and Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi at Nongoma in KwaZulu/Natal. It was his first visit to the king's palace. We received this report a short while ago from Veronica van der Westhuizen at Nongoma.

[Begin recording] [Van der Westhuizen] President Mandela arrived late this afternoon at one of the king's palaces at Nongoma. He was met by the minister of home affairs, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi; the Natal premier, Dr. Frank Mdlalose; and MEC's [members of Executive Council]. Mr. Mandela was then taken to the king. After a meeting lasting more than four hours, President Mandela said he decided not to attend Shaka Day because the followers of the king are furious and that his safety cannot be assured.

[Mandela in English] Both leaders made it clear to me that they would advise against going there at the present time, but His Majesty indicated to me, and he has repeated that, that he proposes to invite me to come here in the near

future so that we could sit down and clear away all the confusion that has disturbed relations between myself and those who follow me, and the royal kraal.

[Van der Westhuizen] Dr. Buthelezi thanked Mr. Mandela for what he called his wise decision. [end recording]

Zulu King Cancels Celebrations

MB2009080594 Johannesburg SABA in English 0747 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Text] Durban Sept 20 SABA—The Zulu "royal committee"—including King Goodwill Zwelithini himself—decided late on Monday [19 September] night that all Shaka Day celebrations were cancelled and that the king should not meet Home Affairs Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) President Mangosuthu Buthelezi again.

The shock decision was taken following stated concern about the king's safety after IFP supporters stormed his palace on Monday afternoon, damaging property.

It was taken at a meeting held by members of the royal family after Monday's summit between the king, President Nelson Mandela and Mr Buthelezi.

IFP Secretary General Dr. Ziba Giyani said from Durban on Tuesday that he was shocked by the news and that "no force on earth" would stop Zulus from commemorating Shaka Day the way they always had.

"Assuming it is true, the IFP says we are utterly shocked. The Zulu nation has looked forward to this day every year to celebrate our proud traditions."

Dr. Giyani said Shaka Day belonged to no man but was part of the "Zulu spirit."

"The IFP says that the white government in the past could not suppress the Zulus during this period and it is unimaginable that any force after liberation will stop them either."

Announcing the decision, the royal committee said on Monday night: "A resolution was taken by his majesty and members of the royal house that all Shaka Day commemoration services for 1994 are hereby cancelled and the king must not meet Buthelezi again."

The committee said that while the commemoration would not be held, the Zulu nation and the royal house should observe the period between 22 and 24 September as a solemn period of prayer, unity, reconciliation and peace.

The king and Senior Prince Mwayizeni Israel Zulu, who is also an ANC MP, attended the meeting at which the shock decision was taken.

Their position was to be conveyed to the KwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr. Frank Mdlalose.

The decision came against the storming of the Enyokeni Palace on Monday afternoon by IFP supporters protesting against President Mandela's plan to attend the celebration.

As they "toy-toyed" [protest danced], protesters broke reeds, threw stones at Mr Mandela's helicopter and chanted "down with Mandela."

They left after Chief Buthelezi, MEC [member of Executive Council] for Social Welfare Prince Gideon Zulu and Safety and Security MEC Rev Celani Mthethwa addressed them, revealing that Mr Mandela had cancelled his plans to attend the Shaka Day celebrations.

On the protest action, King Zwelithini later commented to shocked members of the royal house: "I'm insulted, my property has been damaged in front of the state president."

The royal committee said members of the royal house, who tried to restore order were threatened.

"The image of his majesty was seriously damaged and his dignity and that of the royal house and that of the nation at large was gravely impaired."

The statement added that the "safety of his majesty and the royal house is at stake."

A source from the royal house said "the king cleared the claim that Buthelezi is the king's prime minister."

"But he wanted to tell the royal family and the public at large because there has been a belief that he is a traditional prime minister."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs said Chief Buthelezi could not comment immediately on the king's statement as he was on his way back to Cape Town from Nongoma, where he spent Monday night.

When he arrived, he would be "rushing straight to parliament" to hear an address by British Prime Minister John Major.

Chief Buthelezi is minister of home affairs.

Deputy Defense Minister: 'Military Must Serve Democracy'

MB1609171494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1536 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Cape Town Sept 16 SAPA—The military had to be seen to defend the constitution and democracy rather than the government of the day, Deputy Defence Minister Mr. Ronnie Kasrils said on Friday [16 September].

The integrated South Africa National Defence Force [SANDF] had become a force truly representative of all our people and therefore achieved the credibility and legitimacy required to defend all its people, he said at a conference on the military and democracy.

For all this to succeed the SANDF had to succeed in its integration. "The military in society is organised technical violence in society. The military are there to ensure order and protect the constitution—by force if necessary." South Africa had to ensure that this force was not misdirected. History is replete with scores and scores of coups d'etat by the military around the world.

"The military at times can abuse its mandate as in Spain in the 1930's and Greece in the 1960's." South Africa heaved a sigh of relief when it found that the SANDF, misused by politicians in the 1970's and 80's, was not seen as a threat to the security of the new South Africa. The military basically did fulfill its function.

"The military must serve democracy and serve the people. The people must control the military through parliament. This is the objective one needs in creating a defence force that has the correct orientation to defend democracy and protect the people. The defence force must be apolitical but this doesn't mean the soldier must not have politics in his or her head, but it means that the military must not be involved in politics."

By serving the government of the day this could mean "the soldier then having to serve a Hitler or a Mussolini. The soldier must defend the constitution and not the government of the day."

Mr. Kasrils said there were teething problems and confrontations in the integration of the armed forces "but we are striving to solve them. Parliament, society and the whole defence force must work together to achieve this integration."

Labor Party Disbands After 29 Years

MB1709155494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1312 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Uitenhage Sept 17 SAPA—The Labour Party [LP] on Saturday decided by 96 votes to five to disband after 29 years in existence. The decision was taken after a four-and-a-half hour debate at a special conference called by the National Executive Committee which had recommended after a meeting in May that the party dissolve.

Opposition to the motion proposed by National Chairman Luwellyn Landers came exclusively from the Western Cape which is anxious for the party to continue and contest municipal elections next year.

Western Cape delegates attacked the party leadership stating that the proposal to disband resulted from "self-interest," warning that there would be no one to represent the coloured people if the party dissolved.

Speaking just before the vote former leader, now a member of the Senate, Rev Allan Hendrickse, said he was not a member of the ANC but would join on 1 October if the party voted to disband.

President Nelson Mandela praised the organisation for its contribution, "especially in the early years of your party, towards organising a sector of our population that was politically neglected." In a special message to the conference, Mr Mandela said with the dissolution of the Labour Party, "you are formally signalling the final homecoming into the fold of the non-racial democratic movement." The president said the end of the party did not mean the end of the aspirations of its founders. "You end today in order to formalise your rebirth into a new and larger non-racial democratic movement." He said as part of the African

National Congress, all "must continue our efforts to establish and consolidate real non-racialism in practice."

Opening the conference, Mr Richards said no one could deny the party the right to claim justly that "we have made a contribution which will be indelibly inscribed in the annals of the history of this country." He said when the ANC and other political organisations had been banned and their leaders imprisoned, exiled or killed, it had been the LP which had filled the vacuum. Supporting the dissolution of the party, he said when it had been decided that the party would be an anti-apartheid movement, it had "determined its life span." However, it needed to be remembered that the struggle was not over and that the legacies of apartheid still had to be removed.

Finance Minister Pledges Strict Fiscal Discipline

MB1909192694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] South Africa's new finance minister has pledged himself to strict fiscal and monetary discipline. Mr. Chris Liebenberg made the promise during his swearing-in as a cabinet minister in Cape Town today.

[Begin recording] [SABC correspondent Conrad Burke] The new minister, a former banker and the only member of cabinet not an MP [member of Parliament], said he was taking over the portfolio, which was in great shape thanks to his predecessor, Mr. Derek Keys.

[Liebenberg] I believe in a market-related economy. I believe that we need a stable government and for that reason we'd better address the distortion in our social society, therefore, we need to have a very successful Reconstruction and Development Program. To make that successful you need very strict fiscal and monetary discipline.

[Burke] But it won't be an easy job and there are things that need immediate attention.

[Liebenberg] There is the deficit before borrowing. In South Africa's case, that's much too high and that's part of the international standards that I am talking about. We need to... we need to comply with it. It's got to come lower. Our taxes are too high and our borrowing (?is high).

[Burke] Jokes aside, the message is a tightening of belts. [end recording]

South African Press Review for 19 Sep

MB1909130794

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Tax Subsidies for Political Parties—In describing the 17 million rands taxpayers will pay to subsidize political parties, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 September on page 4 says: "Theft is too strong, but only just: looting and plundering of the public purse are closer to the mark. If misappropriation is too tough a judgment, misrepresentation is not; the parties are enriching themselves under the guise of setting up constituency offices to serve voters deprived of contact with MP's [members of Parliament]." "It is a shockingly ill-judged action from an administration pledged to responsibility, rectitude and frugality."

THE STAR

Lesotho Sets Precedent—South Africa's efforts in resolving the Lesotho crisis hopefully will set a precedent, says Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 September on page 8: "The fact that South Africa, acted in harmonious concert with two of its SADC [Southern African Development Community] neighbours to craft a peaceful resolution brings us well into the fold as a trusted—and skilled—player." "The agreement is only a blueprint for Lesotho's restoration. It cannot guarantee success and the belligerent military remains a threat, but the might of negotiation—and the will to talk—has prevailed."

Constitutional Amendments—Citing the constitutional amendments necessary for the appointment of a new finance minister and an acting Constitutional Court judge, THE STAR on the same date and page says: "Constitutional amendments to accommodate Cabinet reshuffles should not be necessary. Apart from the administrative hassles involved, constitutions should not be eliminated lightly. To do so is to establish a dangerous precedent."

THE CITIZEN

Government Advisers—The government should limit the amount it spends on its special advisers, says Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 19 September on page 6. "The new growth industry is that of special advisers," it states, citing the advisers hired to help draft the new constitution as one example. "These special advisers must be on a permanent basis at the fanciful salaries of R19,200 [rands], R24,000, or R28,000 a month." THE CITIZEN suggests that the government shape the new constitution through public hearings instead of paying "experts." "After all, the promise in the election was to stop the gravy train, not to add coaches to it and join the ride."

Angola

Communique Lists UNITA's Military Operations

MB1909144194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Communique issued by the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, in Luanda on 19 August—read by announcer]

[Text] The General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, informs the Angolan and international public opinion that there has been an unprecedented increase in military offensive operations by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces over the past weeks. This is in sharp contrast with UNITA's attitude at the Lusaka talks, aimed at coming to a peace agreement with the government. Over the past 20 days, UNITA forces mounted a general offensive in the northern, northeastern, eastern, central, and southern regions of Angola, including Cuanza Sul Province's coastal strip with a view to isolating the cities of Sumbe and Porto Amboim, two important food supply centers for the city of Luanda. UNITA forces have already carried out more than 70 attacks and ambushes, shelled about 100 [words indistinct], plundered property and stolen cattle from civilians, as well as sabotaged an FAA arms depot in the city of Lubango, resulting in several deaths and the destruction of important economic installations.

The following are the most outstanding UNITA operations:

On 26 August 1994, UNITA fired 95 106-mm gun rounds at the town of Cafunfo, 12 100-mm gun rounds into the outlying area of the city of Menongue's airport, mortar grenades into FAA positions in Andulo, attacked and occupied the capital of Cacolo District, and attacked National Police positions on the bridge over Luachimo River, 20 km from Saurimo, killing four civilians, burning seven houses, and destroying the bridge.

On 27 August, UNITA fired long-range guns into the outlying areas of the city of Menongue, ambushed an FAA patrol in the (Licuma) area, 8 km from Buco Zau, shelled FAA positions in Ambriz, ambushed civilian vehicles on the Porto Amboim-Longa road, killing more than 20 civilians and abducting several others, as well as destroying and stealing several vehicles. On the same day, UNITA attacked FAA positions in Ebo.

On 28 August, UNITA attacked an FAA position 7 km from Malanje, shelled the town of Cafunfo, and attacked Cassiva Ward, 7 km from Cubal.

On 29 August, UNITA ambushed a vehicle 7 km from Luena, killing a civilian and destroying the vehicle. On the same day UNITA attacked an FAA position in Mona Cafunfo, shelled the town of Cafunfo, and attacked Chinguila Ward and Quilengues.

On 31 August, UNITA fired 30 long-range gun shells into the town of Cafunfo, attacked and occupied the town of Capengue, and attacked FAA positions 16 km from Kunje.

On 1 September 1994, UNITA shelled the outlying areas of the city of N'dalatando, and attacked a FAA position 7 km from Malanje.

On 2 September, UNITA launched a simultaneous attack on the towns of Quicabo and Canacassala.

On 3 September, UNITA attacked FAA positions in the outlying areas of Quipungo and Caimbambo.

On 4 September, UNITA shelled FAA positions in Bocoio.

On 5 September, UNITA ambushed a supply convoy in Cubal region.

On 7 September, UNITA attacked FAA positions 22 km from Menongue and ambushed a supply convoy in Capemba, 12 km from Malanje.

On 9 September, UNITA shelled a FAA position 8 km from Kunje, and attacked and occupied Aguas Belas settlement, 10 km from Canacassala.

On 10 September, UNITA attacked Ucuia.

On 11 September, UNITA ambushed and destroyed 20 vehicles on the Luanda-Porto Amboim road, murdered 22 civilians traveling from Cacuso in the Bembe area, 24 km from Malanje, shelled FAA positions 11 km from Kunje, and attacked FAA positions 9.5 km from Jamba Mineira.

On 12 September, UNITA fired mortar shells at FAA positions 12 km from Ucuia, shelled the city of Kuito, ambushed a group of civilians 6.5 km from N'dalatando, and attacked FAA positions in Caimbambo.

On 13 September, UNITA shelled FAA positions in Cuma, shelled the outlying areas of the city of N'dalatando, and ambushed a FAA patrol 17 km from N'dalatando.

On 14 September, UNITA shelled the town of Cafunfo, sabotaged an FAA arms depot and destroyed several factories and houses in the city of Lubango.

On 15 September, UNITA attacked FAA positions in Camundambala 10 km from Saurimo, and the town of Cafunfo.

On 16 September 1994, UNITA ambushed a FAA patrol 14 km from N'dalatando, followed by the shelling of that city, attacked Ucuia, and abducted seven youths 11 km from Gabela.

On 17 September, UNITA shelled FAA positions in Ucuia, attacked several wards south of the city of Malanje, shelled the town of Cafunfo, murdered several civilians in Camacupa District, ambushed and murdered several civilians 20 km from Kunje, attacked FAA positions in (Vite Vivale) and in Huila Province, and ambushed an FAA supply convoy 16 km from Cacula.

The FAA General Staff believes those UNITA operations could only have been carried out in view of the indifference and passive attitude of the international community toward UNITA's warmongering stance and its failure to exert the required pressure to deprive the organization of its military ability to continue with the

war. Accordingly, the FAA General Staff cannot remain indifferent to UNITA's military strategy which is aimed at gaining new positions and be in a more advantageous position than the government at a time when peace talks are at an advanced stage. The aim is to hinder the implementation of an eventual peace accord. Meanwhile, FAA reserves the right to effectively react to every UNITA attack. The General Staff warns that only UNITA will be responsible for the consequences of this escalation of war, which is reaching dangerous positions.

[Issued] General Staff in Luanda on 19 September 1994

Further on Operations

MB1909150594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Five National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers have been captured and five others wounded in clashes with government forces over the past few days. Assorted war materiel was seized by the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA. A military source said today that UNITA's 520th and 9th Battalions are regrouping in Cuito Cuanavale and Longa regions to resume an offensive against the city of Menongue. In the past 24 hours, UNITA hacked a civilian to death at his farm. The city of Menongue remains calm.

In Cafunfo, Lunda Sul Province, UNITA attacked FAA positions and lost 24 of its men, including two officers. UNITA also abandoned a B-10 recoilless gun and 34 shells, one 81-mm mortar, 13 AKM's, two PKM's, and a Land Rover. A press release issued by the Command of the Eastern Military Front in Saurimo gives no details about the two UNITA officers. The press release notes that UNITA has launched provocative actions in the Lunda region. On 17 September, UNITA shelled the outlying areas of Cafunfo, wounding three FAA troops and two civilians.

Meanwhile, the situation in Dundo, Lunda Norte Province, is unsafe. As a result the food situation has worsened. A communique issued by the Operational Command says UNITA has deployed a strengthened battalion on the border with the Republic of Zaire with a view to raiding the city of Dundo. The communique appeals for heightened vigilance and for the civil defense to take measures.

In Bie Province, Brigadier Simione Mukume, commander of the FAA Operational Command, said today UNITA troops are moving from Malanje to Huambo, and outlying areas of the city of Kuito. Brig. Mukume said UNITA intends to attack positions held by government forces.

[Begin Mukume recording] The situation is characterized by intense movements. The enemy has moved huge columns from Malanje Province, using the Andulo-Mungo corridor. The idea is to strengthen UNITA forces in Huambo and outlying areas of the city of Kuito.

We are monitoring the situation and measures have been taken. We are ready to prevent any operation likely to disrupt the situation in the outlying areas of the city of Kuito. [end recording]

Army Accuses UNITA of 'Unprecedented' Military Offensive

LD1909203794 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2000 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces have accused UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] of being involved in an unprecedented military offensive. The Angolan Armed Forces General Staff said today that Jonas Savimbi's troops are launching dozens of attacks and ambushes.

In a communique, the Angolan Armed Forces said that for the last 20 days UNITA has been engaged in a country-wide military offensive aimed at isolating the cities under government control.

Savimbi's Status To Be Discussed After Accord Signed

LD1909201594 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] In Angola, the status of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi will only be discussed after the signing of a peace agreement. This was disclosed today by UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim. Valentim also mentioned last weekend's Lusaka agreement on the role of foreign observers in the Angolan peace process. This is obviously an important question for the future of these inter-Angolan talks, which have now been going on in Lusaka for 10 months. Valentim was interviewed by Thierry Perrett:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] We discussed the role of observers for four days because we, the UNITA, had some misgivings concerning the role of observers on the basis of the Bicesse agreement. We insisted on observers following an entirely impartial line, having contacts with both parties to make sure that the Lusaka protocol might thus be properly implemented after its signing.

[Perrett] What does now remain to be discussed?

[Valentim] We will now discuss the joint political-military commission. This is a known body controlling the implementation of the protocol. Currently there is a dispute with the government because the government wants to change the names. We are saying that to remain true to the Bicesse agreement we must keep these names. I believe that we must not delay the talks since there is a deadline set by the UN Security Council, we must speed up the talks. [end recording]

No Progress Noted at Lusaka Talks' Session

MB1909204394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] There has been practically no progress at the Lusaka peace talks today. No solution has yet been found to the question of replacing the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM. This afternoon, government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representatives did not go beyond issues like the nomenclature, acronyms, and designation of the organ that should replace the CCPM. A source close to the talks said UNITA wants the acronym to remain unchanged, but the government opposes it in view of the new situation in Angola. The source says Angola has a democratically elected government, whereas that was not the case when the Angolan peace accord was signed in Bicesse. Meanwhile, we have learned that the organ that will replace the CCPM is to be chaired by the special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola and includes the government and UNITA as permanent members, and the United States, Portugal, and Russia as observers.

UNITA has failed in its attempt to include the Catholic Church as observer to the talks. A face to face meeting is scheduled for tomorrow.

UNITA Accused of 'Bad Faith' at Negotiating Table

LD1909204094 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2000 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The Angolan Government has reacted to reports in Vorgan [UNITA radio] that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has formed a shadow government. Aldomiro da Conceicao, spokesman for the Angolan president, has described this as another UNITA maneuver.

[Conceicao] "This is another of UNITA's macabre intentions, which hides the bad faith with which UNITA comes to the negotiating table. At the moment, there is no justification for UNITA to create such a structure. If it is doing so, it is because it plans to reach power by force and at the very least divide the country."

[Announcer] Aldomiro da Conceicao does not believe the Lusaka talks will conclude as early as some reports suggest.

[Conceicao] "Personally I do not believe that the end of the talks will come as soon as it has been suggested internationally, because a number of points relating to

the national reconciliation issue still have to be discussed. In addition, there are other matters that will have to be discussed toward the end of the talks. Hence, I do not believe the talks will end next month."

Mozambique

Chissano Promulgates Laws; Fires, Appoints Officials

MB1909175094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano has promulgated the Law on Social Recreation, the Law on Gambling, and the law establishing a lawyers association and the latter's statutes. The three laws were approved by the last session of the Assembly of the Republic.

In separate orders, President Chissano relieved Rafael Maguni of his post as information minister, Felix Amane Muzevela of his post as political commissar of Maputo Harbor, and Amando Rafael Moises Chongo of his post as Mozambique's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the FRG. To replace Amando Rafael Moises Chongo, President Chissano has appointed (Manuel Tomas Mobisse).

Dhlakama: Renamo Will Contest Elections Without Conditions

MB1909072194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], said his movement will definitely contest the October elections without conditions. The Renamo National Council had decided that the party would contest elections only if the funds were available. Afonso Dhlakama stressed that Renamo's decision to contest the elections does not mean the international community has allocated the pledged funds. The Renamo leader was speaking after a meeting in Maputo with British Overseas Development Minister Lynda Chalker.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe, Ghana's Rawlings Pledge Economic Cooperation

MB1809183594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1514 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] Harare Sept 18 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and his Ghanaian counter-part Jerry Rawlings on Sunday [18 September] pledged to forge

closer economic co-operation and assured their people this time around it was not mere rhetoric, Ziana News Agency reported.

An earlier trade agreement signed between the two countries in 1992 had not been successfully implemented.

Speaking at a joint news conference in Harare at the close of Mr. Rawlings four-day state visit, Mr. Mugabe said: "There is need for bureaucracy to be made more flexible. There is need for a political push. We are going to do that."

Mr. Rawlings also acknowledged the need to remove bureaucratic hurdles if co-operation in trade and other spheres was to be enhanced. He said a Ghana-Zimbabwe joint co-operation commission would be in place early next year to help foster closer co-operation.

The two leaders said African countries should do more business together and not wait for Western investors alone. They added they were determined to reduce poverty in their countries and would work towards achieving this goal.

Benin**President Soglo To Execute Budget by Decree**

AB1709182694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] The political debate could heat up again in Benin. Yesterday, President Nicéphore Soglo decided for the second time to execute the 1994 budget by decree. He has thus ignored the opinions of the Parliament and the Constitutional Court, which abrogated these decrees. The delay in the execution of the 1994 budget no longer allows for hesitations and sterile arguments, President Soglo said. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Soglo recording] Fellow Beninese, I have taken note of the Constitutional Court's decision dated 17, 22, and 24 August. As things stand, I have decided to carry out the necessary formalities for executing by decree the general state budget and the public investment program prepared by the government since 1 August, in conformity with the Constitutional Court's decision of 17, 22, and 24 August. I remain open to dialogue, as expected. If need be, corrections will be made as we go along. As for us, we can no longer wait. [end recording]

On 15 September, the consultations between the Beninese Government and the Parliament to find a consensus solution failed.

Budget 1994 To Be Implemented by Ordinance

AB1709181194 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Cabinet meeting communique issued in Cotonou on 16 September; read by government spokesman Theodore Holo—recorded]

[Text] The cabinet met today in Cotonou in an extraordinary session to examine the procedure to be followed to implement the 1994 national budget. It should be recalled that with Decree No. DCT2794 dated 7, 22, and 24 August 1994, the Constitutional Court declared Ordinance No. 94001 of 1 August 1994 on 1994 financial laws and Ordinance No. 94002 of 1 August 1994, on 1994 public investments unconstitutional due to faulty procedure, but at the same time the court admits that the head of state's resorting to Article 68 of the Constitution is a discretionary act and cannot be subject to any judiciary control.

Therefore, in line with the procedure laid down by the Constitutional Court, the cabinet has decided to implement the 1994 state budget by decree.

Liberia**Faction Releases Eight More UN Observers**

AB1909135194 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Abidjan, Sept 19 (AFP)—Eight UN observers held by an armed faction in eastern Liberia have been released and have returned to the capital Monrovia, the UN representative in Abidjan said Monday [19 September].

The eight, who reached Monrovia late last week, were the last of 43 members of the UN observer mission in Liberia seized on 8 September by supporters of the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia, representative Bene M'Poko said.

The 35 others were released in the Ivory Coast between 14 and 17 September.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

21 Sep 94

